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FIRST EDITION.

THE TREATY.

Full Text of the Document.

Deliberations of the Foreign Relations Committee—No Report to be Made Until Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1871.

The Foreign Relations Committee met to-day and considered the articles of the treaty embracing the Alabama claims. After a general review of the subject, a request was sent to the Assistant Secretary of State to bring to the meeting the journal of the High Commission. This he did, and read and explained at length the each successive steps as the different propositions were advanced by either side, and adopted, modified and rejected, and the reasons which controlled the action taken. From this journal it appears that the American Commissioners began by submitting propositions for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which involved all the positions taken by Mr. Adams in his communications to Earl Russell, including, of course, as one of the main points insisted upon, the injury done by England in recognizing the belligerency of the rebels. Thus the English Commission positively refused, and our Commissioners were obliged to recede. The journal also shows that the English members began by refusing to recognize their liability for losses caused by rebel privateers, and in fact by refusing nearly all concessions toward such a settlement as has been finally agreed upon. After the Americans had given up the demand concerning the wrong of recognizing the rebels as belligerents, the English finally yielded so far as to express the regret contained in the treaty, and to assume such responsibility for the rebel cruisers as is therein stated, but with the offset of payment of claims of British subjects as is provided in the text as printed. The record read by Bancroft Davis showed that the treaty in nearly every proposition was a compromise, as well as upon the Alabama claims. The committee does not expect to report the treaty to the Senate before Monday. The members cannot yet determine whether it will be submitted without amendment.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1871.

The following is the text of the Treaty of Washington:

ARTICLE 1. Whereas, differences have arisen between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama Claims; and whereas, Her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels.

Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the Alabama claims, shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in a following manner: That is to say, one shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Majesty the King of Italy, on the nomination of the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one; that in case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may fill such vacancy by the appointment of a successor within three months from the time of such occurrence; and in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of a refusal from either of the high contracting parties to fill such vacancy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may fill such vacancy. The five arbitrators so named shall be jurists of distinguished reputation in the science of international law, and each shall be selected from one of the following countries: That is to say, one shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, one by His Majesty the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may further invite one neutral sovereign or citizen of a neutral state to be named by the two governments as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by the same power, in case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may further invite one neutral sovereign or citizen of a neutral state to be named by the two governments as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by the same power, in case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining, or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may fill such vacancy by the appointment of a successor within three months from the time of such occurrence; and in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of a refusal from either of the high contracting parties to fill such vacancy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, or His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may fill such vacancy. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and of the Board of Assessors, according and descending from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to, and into the seas, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 27. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engage to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the Government of the United States engages to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

ART. 28. The navigation of Lake Michigan shall also, for the term of years mentioned in Article 21 of this treaty, be free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 29. It is agreed that for the purposes mentioned in Article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of Detroit, Port Huron and Portland, and any other ports of the United States which may have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, shall be entered at the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of the United States, and shall be exempt from transportation duties.

ART. 30. The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They are authorized to hear and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by, or obtained on behalf of the Government of Great Britain, and of the United States, respectively.

They shall be bound to hear in each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent for such Government, and in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. The decision of the Assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the Assessors within six months from the date of the first meeting of the Commissioners, unless, for good cause shown, extend the time from the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The Assessors shall report to each Government after the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, and shall make a further report from time to time after the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting, and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington. All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington in coin within twelve months after the delivery of such report. The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall find necessary.

The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and paid from time to time, during the joint expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the Assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ART. 31. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and of the Board of Assessors, according and descending from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to, and into the seas, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

ART. 32. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty engage to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the Government of the United States engages to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

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ART. 35. The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They are authorized to hear and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by, or obtained on behalf of the Government of Great Britain, and of the United States, respectively.

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ART. 59. It is agreed that for the purposes mentioned in Article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of Detroit, Port Huron and Portland, and any other ports of the United States which may have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, shall be entered at the proper Custom House and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of the United States, and shall be exempt from transportation duties.

ART. 60. The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They are authorized to hear and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by, or obtained on behalf of the Government of Great Britain, and of the United States, respectively.

They shall be bound to hear in each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent for such Government, and in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. The decision of the Assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the Assessors within six months from the date of the first meeting of the Commissioners, unless, for good cause shown, extend the time from the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The Assessors shall report to each Government after the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, and shall make a further report from time to time after the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting, and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. The report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington. All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington in coin within twelve months after the delivery of such report. The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall find necessary.

The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and paid from time to time, during the joint expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the Assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

ART. 61. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and of the Board of Assessors, according and descending from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to, and into the seas, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Esq., has declined to allow the use of his name in connection with the office of Auditor General, and will be a candidate for State Senate.

IN our telegraphic columns will be found the authorized text of the High Commission treaty. Its provisions are substantially those previously telegraphed by our special Washington correspondent.

THORNLE appears to be again brewing in Santo Domingo. Late intelligence from that island represents that the people are very despondent over the failure of annexation, which they look upon as hopelessly dead. It is said BAEZ has laid the matter so deeply to heart that he has gone to executing people without the slightest cause, by way of giving relief to his overcharged feelings. It is also rumored that CABRAL is reorganizing his bands and making preparations to attack BAEZ's forces. The failure of the negotiations would seem to have pretty thoroughly demoralized affairs in that gorgeous jewel set in the Caribbean Sea.

IT begins to look as if the ruffian reign drew to its close, and blood-soaked Paris were to walk dry shod once more. Our telegraphic dispatches state that General ROSEL, who during his brief period of command of the Communistic rebels has exhibited much energy, refused on Wednesday to serve any longer unless invested with supreme authority, that he was therefore arrested and placed in custody of General GUARDIN, and that on the evening of the same day the prisoner and his custodian escaped together. Unless recaptured they will of course make their way to Versailles, and barter their knowledge for their safety. Rats leave a sinking ship—but not the less are they rats.

THE Connecticut election muddle is at last settled; the Legislature having yesterday declared Governor JEWELL and the other Republican candidates duly elected. Of the absolute justice of this decision there can be no manner of doubt. The proofs of fraud were complete and overwhelming, five hundred and seventy-nine citizens of the Fourth ward of New Haven having sworn before the Committee on canvass of votes that they deposited their ballots for JEWELL, whose vote as returned was exactly one hundred less than that number. The resolutions passed by a strict party vote. The exposure of these frauds, and the correction of the wrong which grew out of them, reflect great credit on the little Nutmeg State, for if we cannot have honest and impartial elections the ballot becomes a mockery and citizenship a farce.

THE Boston *Post*, referring to the recent Convention of the Kentucky Democracy, says:

"The spirit of the resolutions announced as their platform is fully abreast with the movements and purposes of the party elsewhere."

We do not doubt it in the least. Here is a sample of the purposes and movements of the party in the "elsewhere" commonly called Georgia. The Augusta *Sentinel*, avowedly delivering the views of A. H. STEPHENS, surrenders three columns of its space to the exposition of what ought, in its and his opinion, to be orthodox Democratic doctrine in regard to the last three amendments to the Constitution. It says—

"Mr. Stephens does not hold either the XIVth and XVth amendments, *so called*, to be valid and rightful acts of the Government, because they were and are nothing but the offspring of *gross usurpations of power, passed by force, fraud and perfidy.*"

We knew all this before, of course, but still the frank acknowledgement of the New England organ is not the less commendable.

HERE are two pictures from one State, each illustrating the other, and perfect of its kind. This is the first:

"The iron mines of Georgia are more valuable than those of gold. They are inexhaustible, and yield a per centum equal to the richest mines. Fine marble is also abundant, and its value, like that of iron, will be enhanced by increased facilities of transportation."

Here is the second, which explains why the wonderful resources of that region are suffered to lie neglected. Look at it:

"The Fifteenth amendment is the plague spot on the face of the great charter of American freedom. This is the fruitful source of our greatest woe, the authority claimed for that infamous brood of laws which are intended to enslave the people by destroying the freedom of the ballot and placing the country under martial law at the will of the President. This wrong, this usurpation, can never be sanctioned by one who stands upon the principles of the Democratic party. If it cannot be stricken from the Constitution, let it be condemned as the offspring of usurpation, and the government vested in the hands of men who who will pluck out its poisonous sting by repealing the legislation which is claimed to be authorized by it, and necessary to enforce it."

Moral: political ruffianism does not enhance material prosperity.

REPORTS from Wyoming and Arizona predict serious Indian troubles. It is thought by some that a general Indian war cannot be averted, although the grounds of this opinion are not given. Gen. STONEMAN, late Commander of the Department of Arizona, reports that if he could assure the tribes of that section supplies of meat and corn, with a few blankets each year, he has no doubt that nearly all of them could in a short time be induced to go upon reservations and learn peaceful industries. The Cheyennes recently made an "attack on a settlement in Wyoming, but a friendly tribe interfered and protected the settlers. There can be no doubt that the Indians have many savage and treacherous traits, neither can there be any as to the impositions and outrages to which they have been subjected by the whites. We look for good results from the purchasing management of the Board of Merchants authorized by Congress to take charge of the matter. That the various tribes have hitherto been grossly cheated is beyond all question; and it is hardly reasonable to expect that "Indian nature" is to be converted into human nature by swindling them into nakedness and starvation.

THE END NEAR.

Among the foreign dispatches in our issue of yesterday was one which announced that the Paris fortifications held by the Prussians are to be delivered up, while another dispatch predicted the speedy conclusion of a real and durable peace between France and Germany. These announcements are certainly of a gratifying tenor and both bear upon the same subject, a satisfactory adjustment of relations between the two countries referred to. In view of the prolongation of the disorders in Paris, fears were reasonably entertained that Germany might lose patience and adopt one or other of several courses, any one of which could hardly fail to be injurious to France. Already German patience has been rather severely tried. Though France pays the expenses of maintaining the five hundred thousand German soldiers who occupy its territory, it is no trifling loss to Germany to withhold the greater portion of these men from the works of peace, in which they might be employed but for the troubles in Paris. Then the territory occupied as a guaranty for the payment of the war indemnity, pays Germany no revenue. Should the Communists prevent the regular administration of France much longer, the prospect of national bankruptcy might seem to justify the Emperor in setting up a German government in the territory held by his troops, and in thus liquidating the debt owing to him. It is reported that a party in Berlin, headed by MOLTKE, is in favor of at once fortifying the region in question so as to resist possible attempts to drive out the German garrisons. BISMARCK is said to be decidedly hostile to any such precautions as unnecessary and premature. As M. FAVRE told the Assembly some time ago, BISMARCK has never ceased to believe in the right of the Versailles Government, and he also seems resolved to give it all the time and aid required to establish its authority over France.

It was reported some days ago that the Berlin Cabinet had informed the Paris Commune that, within a definite number of days, they must submit to the Assembly which represents the will of France, or that they would be forced to do so. As the canons of Forts Aubervilliers, Romainville and Noisy held by the German troops, completely command the whole of Paris lying on the right bank of the Seine, the insurgents may be utterly smashed without injury to a single German soldier. The forts just named are the fortifications to which the dispatch refers as to be placed in possession of the Thiers Government before the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity. It would be a fine act of generosity on the part of the German Government, as it is incomparably better that the Communists should be put down by their fellow-countrymen than by foreigners. Indeed, the mere fact that the Germans had quelled the rebellion and established the Assembly in power, would likely ruin it in the estimation of the French people. The Berlin Government probably feels that its confidence in the Versailles Government is warranted by the unmistakable indications of collapse apparent in the rebel organization. A more miserable failure in an attempt to rule and organize was never exhibited to the world than the career of the Paris Commune has been. From the beginning mere imbecility and wickedness have marked its proceedings; each leader has been succeeded by his superior in ignorance and folly, and the entire Communist body is now described as destitute of coherence or purpose. We may surely expect to hear of the end of it before long.

THE REWARD OF ORDER.

Crime is a costly luxury. Disorder is an expensive amusement. Whippings, maimings and murderings do not yield desirable dividends to the States in which they occur. The midnight "frolics" of the Ku-Klux Klan have cost the South millions of dollars already. If the laws of those States were faithfully executed, and their citizens could rely on being protected in their rights of property, person and opinion, the accessions of population and capital which they would receive would surprise even themselves. For instance, about a year ago the State of Texas began earnestly to set to work on her own account to extirpate the gangs of lawless desperadoes which infested it and disturbed the public peace. At the beginning of last July the Adjutant General of the State reported that in one hundred and eight counties there were two thousand seven hundred and ninety known criminals evading arrest, of whom seven hundred and two were murderers, and four hundred and thirteen guilty of assault with intent to kill. A special mounted police of about two hundred men was at that time organized for the purpose of hunting down these outlaws and bringing them to justice. At the close of the year nearly a thousand of these criminals had been arrested and committed for trial, and the work has since been prosecuted with an equal degree of vigor. The result is that the State is now pervaded with a general feeling of security, while as a consequence capital, labor and enterprise are pouring into the country from all quarters. Railroads are being constructed with marvelous rapidity, agriculture, trade and commerce are flourishing, new cities are springing up on every side, new industries are being established, new resources discovered and developed, school houses are increasing in number, the general wealth of society is steadily augmenting, taxation is made easy to bear, and the welfare of the whole people is greatly enhanced. These encouraging prospects are very largely due to the sensible action of the State in getting rid of its leagued marauders and assassins. Prosperity follows on the heels of peace, just as surely as ruin travels in the wake of war. It is true that Texas possesses a number of advantages over her sister States of the South, but there is no reason why they should not also develop their varied latent resources, and catch the benign influences which are speeding Texas to the fore. Only let them enforce the laws, give every man a fair field, build school houses instead of burning them, respect labor, pay decent wages, and secure their people in the enjoyment of civil, political and social liberty, and quit their everlasting whining over the irreparable past—and their paths, too, will lie smiling and inviting before them.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The interest felt by Americans in the situation in France and in the prospects of the French people is attested by the earnestness with which they seek light on these subjects from persons presumed to have it for distribution. Merely tantalized and confused by the telegraphic details, they take it for granted that the imbroglio is not the hopelessly "rude and indigested" chaos, without form and void, which it seems to them, and that those whose business it is to study and, if possible, to understand the news, must have a clue to the complications of "the mighty maze and all without a plan" presented in the daily dispatches.

The notion, however, is purely an illusion, a fancy, a mistake, as we feel quite sure that all foreigners are about equally befogged in regard to the actual state of affairs in France. De TOCQUEVILLE justly said of his compatriots: "the character of our nation is so peculiar that the general study of humanity does not suffice for its comprehension; it constantly surprises even those who have made it a special study." In another place he says that the French, of all the nations in the world the most civilized, have yet in certain respects remained nearer the savage state than any other nation, for the peculiarity of savages is to decide and act upon the sudden impressions of the moment, without memory of the past and without reference to the future." In writing thus the great publicist was probably thinking chiefly of the Parisians, and they have certainly during the last few weeks completely justified the estimate. In the way of apology, however, for the quietness with which the citizens of Paris submitted to the establishment of the Commune in the first place and endured its rule afterwards, it is only right to call to mind the effects of the long siege in producing a sentiment of mutual kindness among the various ranks of the people. Frenchmen outside of the city allow this fact to exert a mitigating effect upon their wrath when thinking of the weakness displayed by the citizens hostile to the Red Republicans. For so many months united with them in the endurance of common perils and hardships, they could not find it in their hearts to resist them by shedding their blood. They reasoned, remonstrated, pleaded with them, but were unwilling to kill them. Thus the Reds got the upper hand. When the Communists fired upon an unarmed multitude, the citizens opposed to them seem to have been easily satisfied that the act had been committed in mistake, and to have pardoned the blunder. But when the rioters proceeded to levy contributions in money, to plunder the churches, persecute the priests, and pass an act touching "suspected persons," which threatened the inauguration of the guillotine, a few of the people were roused in self-defense to oppose them with somewhat more than the passive resistance with which they had hitherto been content. But it was too late. The citizens deprived of organization, were reduced to a mere rabble, while the only organization in the city was the Commune which applied the agencies of terror so effectually as to paralyze all steady opposition.

THE *Dispatch* is hypercritical. Referring to our remarks on the fraudulent items interpolated into the New York supplementary appropriation bill, it terms it "an ancient transaction," and states that it "referred to the affair at the time." Well, we have simply to say in reply that the complicity of Lieutenant Governor BEACH in the transaction leaked out only a few days ago, strenuous—and until that time successful—efforts having been made to conceal his share in the affair from public knowledge. We alluded to the matter because his official position increased the gravity of the offence, and, for contemporary has the gift of divination, and is able to "refer" to a given occurrence before any public knowledge of the same has transpired, we are certainly very glad of it. But it ought not to blame us that, not being so highly dowered, we are compelled to wait for the facts before indulging in any comments on them. Nor did we charge the guilt of the transaction "against the Democratic party." We said we had no words sufficiently vigorous to express our abhorrence of the fraud sought to be committed for the benefit of the two Republicans implicated, and the corruption which it indicated, and the reform for which it called, were matters which ranged far beyond party affiliations." Again, we did not "slur" the Governor, but distinctly commended him for his action. These are not "slight affairs," as our contemporary imagines. On the contrary they are very grave and significant ones, showing as they do that legislation itself hardly affords any security against the perpetration of fraud. They are an evidence of widely prevalent dry rot, and therefore we referred to them in what to us seemed proper phrase. Of course if they bear the appearance only of "slight affairs" to our neighbor, its inability to discern the meaning of our reference to Gomorrah is natural. Upon the whole the sermon which our contemporary preaches is a very entertaining one. If it had not blundered in its text it might have been instructive as well.

The Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania will meet at Bellefonte on the second Tuesday of June next.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A notorious ruffian, John Bishop, commonly known as "Devil Jack," was recently seized by a mob in Arizona, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. He succeeded, however, in escaping from Judge Lynch, but was found two days after hanging to the limb of a tree, with an ill-spelled scrap of paper on the trunk to the effect that as he knew he could not live long in the Territory, he had determined by suicide to cheat his enemies of the satisfaction of "cooking his goose" for him. He is said to have killed nine or ten men, but his chief offense out there was that he would not let other people's horses alone.

Strawberries, large in size and tastiness in flavor, are arriving at New York in abundance from Norfork, and sell at twenty-five cents per quart. This is quite remarkable for so early in the season, and is probably one result of recent purchases of lands in that neighborhood by northern men, for trucking purposes.

Two Chicago men, it is said, have lately patented two inventions which will attract more than ordinary public attention, and doubtless be a source of great profit. One is a safety-lock, to be fastened inside the pocket of ladies' or gentlemen's garments, to prevent the stealing of pocketbooks or other valuable things therein. The safety-lock is inserted between the outer cloth and the lining of the coat or dress, and is provided with a spring, so as to secure the pocketbook that it can't be removed. In taking the pocketbook out from the pocket with one hand, it must be unlocked with the other, by turning a spring ring inside the coat, which spring ring also, for greater safety, can be taken away at pleasure—which operation is easily done by the wearer, but is troublesome and inconvenient for the pickpocket; neither can the pocketbook, so fastened, be cut out with a knife. The other is also a safety-lock, made to prevent the stealing of watches from vest-pockets. If these inventions answer the purposes intended, it will be possible to travel around and mingle in large crowds without fear of being robbed by pickpockets.

An alleged "newspaper beat" case has been developed in Philadelphia. James Herbert, an Englishman, was arraigned a few days since on a charge of swindling. He was the proprietor of a monthly journal called *The Protectionist*, professedly issued in the interest of the Philadelphia manufacturers. The paper was started some time in 1870, but was discontinued from August last until March of the present year. Previous to the collapse Herbert is said to have obtained advertisements from sundry firms, for which he was paid in advance, and the fund is held to consist in the cessation of the publication. The accused was held for a hearing. He asserted that the prosecutor was a clerk in the office and shared in the receipts, and that the charge was actuated by spleen.

The work on the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia is progressing steadily. The cost of the building completed will not be less, it is said, than one and a half million of dollars. The query is suggested that if this magnificent temple can be put up for $1,500,000, why is it necessary to spend from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, more or less, to provide public buildings for that city.

A prominent religious journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church earnestly protests against the increase of "costly weddings" as well as "showy funerals." It says that if the fashion of extravagant wedding display was confined to persons who could afford it, the evil results would be less injurious, but that under the present practices it often costs many a poor man the savings of years to provide his daughter with a fashionable display on her wedding, and that then the ostentation and grandeur of a day must be paid for by many subsequent weeks of hard work.

Mrs. Fair, the murderess, has no desire to add to the attractions of illustrated newspapers. A San Francisco paper says: "All the negatives and all the pictures in the photograph galleries of Mrs. Fair were destroyed before the commencement of the trial, by her orders, and to accomplish this work the telegraph was frequently brought into play. She made a special effort to have all the pictures destroyed before any copies could be obtained. There is no correct likeness of Mrs. Fair, as she now appears, save such pictures as she may have in her own possession."

The London *Times* says: "A paragraph has lately appeared in several journals, giving the description of a casket which it is supposed that the late Duke of Wellington left the Prince Consort, with directions that it should be opened when His Royal Highness came of age. We have been assured that this story has no foundation whatever, but is the creation of some imaginative brain."

A curious incident is related of a vessel in the Baltic Ports. The hull, which was built at Liverpool, lately sprung aleak, and all hands were forced to work at the pumps until they were utterly exhausted. Their hopes of saving the vessel or even their own lives had almost gone, when the leak suddenly stopped. After the ports was reached and the cargo discharged a search was made, and it was found that a knot in one of the planks had been forced out, but the hole was tightly plugged up by the body of a fish.

Several horses have recently died in New York from feeding freely on brewers' grains, a chemical analysis of which revealed the fact that strychnine was the destroying substance, it having been used in the manufacture of beer. That is not very comforting intelligence for beer-drinkers, but it is well they should know what they are pouring into their stomachs when indulging in the "innocent beverage."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA.

A Crazy Man Kills His Wife with an Axe, and Attempts Suicide with the Same Weapon.

[From the Indiana Messenger, May 10.]

We are called upon to give the particulars of a terrible murder. On Monday morning last, Samuel Jordan, residing three miles below Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, in an insane moment, killed his wife. Between seven and eight o'clock, on the morning mentioned, Jordan was engaged in chopping wood, a few rods from his house. His wife was also engaged in the hunt of some missing cattle. As she passed her husband, he suddenly struck her to the ground by a terrible blow with the poll of the ax he was using. While lying insensible upon the ground, the madman struck her several blows with the ax, almost severing her head from her body. Mr. Jordan's brother, who had just come to the house a moment before, upon seeing the deed committed by his brother, cried out, "My God! are you killing your wife?" Hearing this cry, the murderer sprang over a fence and ran through the adjoining woods. The brother immediately started to alarm the neighborhood, and returned in about half an hour, accompanied by some four others. Approaching the fatal spot, they were horrified to observe the husband lying beside the dead wife, on the ground. The blood was scattered in every direction in its throngs, and several convulsions were observed upon his head and face. Upon raising from the ground he was discovered that he was yet living. He was conveyed to the house, and medical assistance secured. He had endeavored to sever his throat with the axe, but the blade was too dull to cut the jugular vein. Failing in this attempt upon his own life, he then endeavored to knock out his brains with the blunt end of the weapon. In this he also failed. The deceased was held on the remains of the murdered woman, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts above. She was buried yesterday, and the murderer conveyed to the jail at Brookville. He has been demented for some time, but neither his wife or any of his relatives feared personal violence at the hands of his father. Mr. Robert Jordan, of this county, and aged about thirty years. The deceased was a daughter of Dan Shoaf, Esq., who resides near Perrysville, and at the time of her fearful death was *enciente*, and would have given birth to an infant in about two weeks. We have not the time to give further particulars of this bloody tragedy.

A QUESTION of very great interest to the Christian world at large, from the sanctity of the associations which attach to it, has recently been settled by authentic scientific investigation. The exact locality of Mount Sinai has long been in dispute among travelers and explorers, Messrs. Laborde, Kellog and other distinguished geographers advocating the claims of the summit known as Gebel Musa to that distinction, while Lord Lindsay, Dr. Robinson and other scholars have argued that this was impossible, upon the ground that no large plain capable of containing the vast host of Israelites who received the proclamation of the Ten Commandments existed in its neighborhood. But Captain Palmer, of the English Royal Engineers, who has just completed a survey of the sacred ground under the direction of the Palestine Exploration Society, stated at a late meeting held at Cambridge, England, that the peak in question in every particular answers the requirements of sacred history, and must be identified with the Mountain of the Law. It appears, from the researches which were made, that a fine cliff there fronts an extensive plain, illustrating and elucidating the Scriptural narrative to a remarkable extent. The tradition of the country, Captain Palmer stated, points to a still higher peak of Gebel Musa, which is hidden from the plain, as the place where the stone tables of the law were declivered to Moses, and the cliff mentioned above is believed to be the spot where the law was proclaimed to the people assembled in the plain below. The authorized publication of the Society's report will be looked for with great interest, since it will settle many questions hitherto in dispute respecting the topography of this portion of the Holy Land.

THE question of Chinese emigration, at least so far as California is concerned, is apparently working out its own solution. A statistician of that State, who has made this matter his study for years, claims that the number of Chinese in California has decreased twelve per cent. since January 1. The reduction may be slightly overestimated, but there has, no doubt, been a large decrease; very few are coming while many are going. The Pacific Mail Company's steamers bring few Chinese passengers, and the arrival of a ship load or Chinese is of rare occurrence. The decrease of the Chinese population is not altogether owing to their return to their native land, but because of departures to other States and Territories. Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Utah have received a liberal supply of able-bodied Celestials from California, and the Southern and Eastern States have also been sprinkled with queues and almond eyes.

During the present month a ship, with four hundred Chinamen on board, will arrive at San Francisco. The whole invoice will be forwarded to the Southern States to fulfill a contract. So far as known, there is only one other ship under charter to bring Chinese to this country. An attempt to contract for several hundred Chinamen to fill a contract in Peru resulted in a failure. Peru bears a hard name among the Celestials, and even the tempting offer of twenty-eight dollars per month—six months' wages to be paid in advance—could not induce the Chinamen to go there.

"THE Houston *Union* says it has no prejudice against Yankees—it wants more of them in Texas—but, it continues, there are mean Yankees, and Congressman Conner is the meanest specimen it ever saw in public life."

The journal in question is of the straitest sect of Democracy, and so is carpet-bagger Conner, to whom it alludes. It could not have been difficult to make the discovery, but the explicit declaration of the fact is none the less creditable. The worst enemies of the South are its Northern leaders, whether domiciled here or there; for they fan the baleful fires that keep out immigration and capital, the two things which above all others she needs.

THE Chicago *Times* dolefully declares that "the Government is changed," and that radically enough, could the *Times* and its friends have had their way. But it happens that wishes are not horses, wherefore beggars are not equestrians and the memory of Appomatox makes our contemporary rave.

THE Southern papers announce the arrival of the infernal bi instrument of torture called the "Devil's Whistle."

What! has Frank got down there? We supposed he was in his place in the United States Senate. But perhaps it is his brother Montgomery.

PERSONAL.

Miss Cary Reng, of Philadelphia, is the coming cantatrice. She can go a tone and a half higher on the Irebel staff than Parepa, Nilsson or Patti, and do it distinctly.

General Von Moltke's wife is an English woman, who was the daughter of his sister's husband from a former marriage of the latter. Moltke passed several years at Constantinople, where he wrote to his sister letters which so interested the young stepdaughter of the latter that she entered into correspondence with Moltke and married him a few years afterwards.

The Rev. B. Stover, aged seventeen years, is astonishing people in Dubuque with his eloquence. He is a Kentuckian, and has not yet completed his theological studies.

Wm. McDairmaid, though now nearly ninety, still works at his case on the *Cincinnati Times and Chronicle*, having been on the *Times* for a quarter of a century. He set up a number of Walter Scott's poems and a part of his novels from the original manuscript when he lived in Edinburg long ago.

The Emperor William has decided not to allow the erection of any statute to himself during his lifetime.

Thackeray's eldest daughter is still unmarried. A younger daughter, the wife of Mr. Leslie Stephen, paid a visit to this country with her husband a year or two ago.

The Bishop of Manchester concluded his sermon at the consecration of a church on the 26th ult. with the following anecdote: A few weeks ago they had in Manchester a week of special services, held in six churches in the most densely populated parts of the city, and at these services all seats were free to those who chose to occupy them. One evening a gentleman at one of these meetings saw two workingmen, and told them to go to any pew in which they could get seats. They took their places in a pew, and soon afterward a lady came and asked them, "What do want there for? that's my seat." One of the men said to the other, "Come along, Bill; let's be off. I told you this was too swell a place." He (the Bishop) left his audience to draw their own inference.

The Prof. Greenleaf who recently died in a mysterious way at Burnham, Maine, is said to be none of the well known men of that name. Four Greenleafs have sometime been called professor. First, a Vermonter, who wrote the grammar, and is long since dead; Simon Greenleaf, law professor in Harvard University and author of a treatise on evidence, very highly esteemed in Europe, who died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1853; Benjamin Greenleaf, author of the mathematical works, a distinguished teacher from 1813 to 1845, who died at Bradford, Mass., in 1864; and Alfred Greenleaf, also a teacher for many years, still living at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

At a meeting of fruit growers at Dover, Delaware, on the 9th—called for the purpose of canvassing the prospects of a large crop of peaches, and to discuss the best and cheapest plan of getting the same to market when ripe—reports were made to the effect that the trees are as full of peaches as they can well bear, and that the crop will, unless something not now expected occurs, reach at least 3,500,000 baskets, about 500,000 more than were gathered in 1869 the champion peach year. The increase over 1869 is based upon the fact that thousands of new trees will come into bearing for the first time, and also that the extension of the Maryland and Delaware and Kent Railroads by way of Smyrna will tend the business of fruit raising along the lines of these roads. From 300,000 to 500,000 new trees have been planted this season, not only to supply the place of those that may die, but to increase the total annual product.

Persecuted Organs.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every disorder of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemas Ward would have called the "main bolt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with much tonic, aperient and anti-bilious properties, as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated being aware of the fact, prefer the *lounging* up to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

Hostetter's Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It thus attacks disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and thus is a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In this country where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

Flowering Plants.

We invite attention to our Splendid Stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUMAS, FUCHIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,

Undoubtedly the Largest and Best in this Market, which we are offering at VERY LOWEST RATES.

Also, a Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.

We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.

R. CUMMING & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.)
OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

WESTERN TOOL WORKS.

THOS. L. PHILIPS, DAVID PHILIPS, } JNO. BIGGERSTAFF, JAMES DUBY

Philips, Bro. & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
Steam and Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves of all sizes, Bored Out without removing them from their present positions.
AGENTS FOR L. B. FLANDERS'
PATENT SPRING PACKING,
FOR CYLINDERS.
Office and Works—Corner First avenue and Ferry st.
PHILIPS, BRO. & CO.,
Steamboat and General Blacksmithing.
Steam Hammer Forging.
52 SECOND AVENUE.
Office—Corner First avenue and Ferry street. MWF

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

Anderson & Freyvogel,
SUCCESSORS TO S. S. FOWLER.
Iron Founders and Mill Furnishers,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grist, Saw Mill and White Lead Machinery
French Burr, Cocalico and Esopus Mill Stone
Dr Four & Co.'s German Anchor Brand
Bolting Cloths. Water Wheels, Gearing, Machines, Rolling Mill and other Machinery, Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.
NO. 39 WATER STREET,
MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON PIPE FITTERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
MWF

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

We have Received a Fresh Supply of
English Body Brussels,
Royal Wiltons, Velvets,
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION
ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF
SUPERFINE AND THREE-PLY
INGRAINS,
Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths.
Henry M'Callum
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood St.

CARPETS.

SPRING STOCK,
Large Assortment, All Qualities,
LOW PRICES.
BRUSSELS,
(TWO AND THREE-PLYS.)
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.

Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD BOURNE,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPH S. KIRK and JOSEPH L. KIRK, under the firm name and style of JOSEPH S. KIRK & CO., was dissolved on the 6th day of May, 1871. All parties having claims against said firm will please present them, at once, for settlement, to GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, 12 and 14 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH S. KIRK.
JOSEPH L. KIRK.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the style and firm name of ARMSTRONG, KIRK & CO., for the purpose of Manufacturing Chemicals and Coal Oil. GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, JOS. S. KIRK, JOS. L. KIRK.
Pittsburgh, May 6, 1871.

Jumala Chemical and Coal Oil Works, corner Center avenue and Reed streets. Office, 12 and 14 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. MWF

NOTICE—The Firm of EINSTEIN, CONNOLLY & CO., being dissolved by limitation, and retiring of JOS. EINSTEIN 1st inst., the undersigned will continue the business under same style, and at 271 Liberty street.
C. C. CONNOLLY,
LEOPOLD EINSTEIN.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR the Graduation, Ballasting, Masonry and Bridging on ten and one-half miles of the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad, will be received at the Company's office, at Salisbury, Md., U. S. A., of the 22d day of May, 1871. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office. Proposals to be addressed to me at Elk Lick P. O., Somerset county, Pa.
T. WILSON,
Engineer and Superintendent.
May 7, 1871.

TO CONTRACTORS.

STREET REGULATOR'S OFFICE,
East Birmingham, May 10, 1871.

Proposals will be received by the Street Committee of the borough of East Birmingham, until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, the 22d inst., for the Grading, Curbing and Paving, with Cobble Stones, of the following streets and alleys, viz.: Penn alley, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third; Railroad alley, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third; Twenty-second, from Canon to Sarah street.

All information in relation to the work can be had by calling on the undersigned at the Council Chamber, where Blank Forms can be had, on which Forms alone bids will be entertained.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
J. W. PATTERSON,
Street Regulator.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER
NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
No. 1,230 CHESTNUT STREET, May 6, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 12TH DAY OF JUNE, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The Iron must be delivered on the Railroad Wharf at Lewes, or at the Work where it may be required. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the Pier about One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds of Rolled and Hammered Iron, about Three Hundred Thousand Pounds of Wrought Iron, and about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds of Cast Iron.

Specifications and Drawings can be seen at this Office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron."
J. D. KURTZ, Lt. Col. of Engrs.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals for the Iron Work of a Second Order Light House to be erected on Bolivar Point, Texas, entrance to Galveston Bay.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, May 1, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock of FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and erecting complete and ready for occupation, the Iron Work of a Second Order Light House for Bolivar Point, Texas, in accordance with the accompanying Specifications and Drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of vessels at a wharf in the city of Atlantic or Gulf port nearest to the manufacturer's workshops, and accessible to such vessels.

The Brick Work, the Glass for the Lantern, the Lens, the Lighting Apparatus, and the Gearing, will be furnished by the Light House Board, and their cost is not to be included in the amount of the bid.

The bid should state the sum for which the entire work, according to the Drawings, will be completed and delivered at the work shops, and then taken down after acceptance, and delivered on board vessels, and should also state the time and date on which it shall be completed and delivered, during favorable weather, after the "notice of bid."

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an Agent of the Board, and all facilities needed to forward him in inspecting the work and weighing each part, or either as are not in accordance with the Drawings and Specifications, will be given to him, and he is made great at the expense of the contractor.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal for any reasons it may deem sufficient.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two competent sureties (certified to be such by the Collector of the District in which they reside), in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the contract and bond will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice is given to the bidder that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, will also be required.

A copy of the Plans and Specifications must be filed with the bid, as evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for a Light House Iron Work," and addressed and then inclosed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to Rear Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman of the Light House Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

Bidders will please make the proposal for each light house they will deliver on board ships.

Payments for the work will be made quarterly, upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Board; but twenty (20) per centum of the amount of each estimate will be withheld until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Plans, specifications and bond may be obtained from Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, United States Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Chestnut street, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Exchange street, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Exchange street, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Exchange street, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Exchange street, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Exchange street, Boston, Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Duane, U. S. Engineers, Portland, Maine, and at 1,230 Ex

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

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Subscription Books Now Open.

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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION).

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, called INGS, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1871.

The growing ease in the local discount market was more perceptible to-day from the inquiry for investments, and the increase in the discount business at the bank, which is reported to have been above the usual average for the past few weeks. There is a steadier demand for our prime local securities at higher prices than ever before paid for the same. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds, as well as the Connellsville Railroad 7's cents, are rapidly approximating par, and the Connellsville Turtle Creek Division 6's are meeting with favor. These latter issues will soon be absorbed by the large amounts of idle money on deposit at the various banks and broker houses. They are a very substantial security.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
5-20s	110½	111¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 11, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
U. S. 6's, 1881	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20's, Coupon	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Gold	112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Erie	25	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Cleveland & Pittsburgh							
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne							
Chicago & Alton							
Pittsburgh & Erie							
N. J. Central							
Canton							
Cumberland Coal	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail	80½	81	81	81	81	81	81
Western Union Tel.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
American Ex.	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
U. S. Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	55
Catawissa preferred	37
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119¼
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	95¾

—The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: At the stock board to-day the volume of business was heavily increased under continued demand for speculative and investment stocks. The speculative line on early moves was made by bull operators, and the leading stocks became very active and advanced rapidly. From the opening the market grew still stronger, exhibiting the greatest buoyancy, until at the close the highest prices were reached and maintained. This feeling of strength continually prevailed from the first board up to the last call, and bidders remain as numerous and more confident than ever. From the fact that there is no change in money and the loans to be for some time, may be construed the reason why this condition exists. There is a large demand for Camden and Amboy, under the belief that the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad would be completed to-day. The stock sold higher up to 123½, and closed firm at that bid. Pennsylvania, for some reason, did not advance, but was persistently kept down by some of the leading operators, who were assisted in their designs by the large number of "ealls" which were offered. Sales

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds: Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced, placing the advantage of the market on the side of holders, who will doubtless make good use of the same. The bottom figures in oil have evidently been reached. We are furnished with the following quotations:

CRUDE.

The market opened strong, and the rates for the various deliveries were: Spot 11¾@11¾c; May 11¾@11¾c; sellers' option to July, 11¾c; buyers' op. then to July 12@12½c; sellers' option all year, 14¼c; buyers' option all year 12¾@12¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 90 days.....$4 50
1,000 bbls neat, 64¾ gravity.....11¾c
1,000 bbls spot.....11¾c
2,00 bbls S. O., all year.....11¾c

REFINED.

The market was firm at the following quotations: Spot, 24¾c; May, 24¾c; June, 24¾c; July, 25¼c; buyers' option to July, 25c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls June.....25 c
50 bbls July.....25½c
500 bbls August.....25½c

COOPERAGE.—Oil barrels—Market quiet but firmer. Buyers offer $1 50 for 40 gallon barrels, and $2 for 50 for the trade, delivered, but sellers are holding for higher prices.

[Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 11.—The market continued firm to-day and the advancing tendency was fully maintained, both on upper and lower road. Upper road offers were made at $4 30 for spot and $4 35 for regular, but there were few takers; lower road, bids for spot, $4 45@$4 50, with an inferior offering at $4 50 for regular. The market closed quiet but firm. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 38
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....4 42
500 bbls upper road, spot.....4 39
500 bbls regular.....4 35
5,000 bbls lower road, all June.....4 50
3 cars Rouseville, 46 oil.....4 50
12 cars, 47 oil.....4 45
2 cars, 46 oil.....4 44
8 cars, 46 oil.....4 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 67½
200 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 65
1,000 bbls O. O. to-day.....4 55
1,000 bbls R. O. to November 1st.....5 50

NEW YORK, May 11.—Closing of the market on the 10th. For New York market there is a stronger demand—crude in bulk is quoted at 14c; sales 2,000 bbls at 14c. Refined, for prompt delivery, 24½c; sales 3,000 bbls first half June, 25½c; 2,000 bbls first half June, 25c; 3,000 bbls this month, 24¾c; 2,000 last half June. Prices for Philadelphia delivery remain low an advance demand with fair sale; 1,000 bbls refined white, for spot delivery, at 24½c; 11,500 bbls May, 24½c; 5,000 bbls June, 24¾c; 2,000 bbls July, 25¼c; 2,000 bbls 24¾@24¾c; 500 June, 25c.

TITUSVILLE, May 11.—Spot at 4 25@4 30 on upper road.

ROUSEVILLE, May 11.—Firm and active, but holding for higher figures. We quote at $4 40@4 60.

OIL CITY, May 10.—Market firm and but little offering; ordinary held at $4 20 on lower road, and 47 gravity at $4 20@$4 25 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Firm; standard white, 24½@24¾c; futures: May 24¾c; June 24¾@25c; July, 25c; and August 25½c; 60 gravity 22½c; crude 13½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 11.—Market quiet, and firm at the advanced prices; nominal figure $4 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—Market quiet but firm; crude 14c; 51c; refined, 24½c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 11.—Market quiet but very firm; offering $4 45; sales at this price.

OIL CITY, May 11.—Market firm and advancing. Lower creek $4 55@4 60 asked; Oil City $4 75@4 80.

TIDIOUTA, May 11.—Market quiet at $4 23.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 11.—Market [illegible] at $4 55; No sales; market quiet.

FARMER'S LANDING, May 11.—Sellers holding firm at $4 55 to $4 60.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 3 P. M.—Market firm and acting. Refined held at 25c@25½c for spot, with sales reported as follows: 5,000 spot at 25c; 1,500 each, June and July 25c@25½c; 1,500 first half of July 25½c, and 3,000 last of July at 25½c. Crude is held firm at 14½c, and 14¾c bid; small lots of 500 spot could be bought at 14½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
National Oil Works	76	Peerless Oil Works	1,344
Commercial Oil Works	80	Liberty Oil Works	1,344
Star Refinery	314	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	25
Hutchison Refinery	328	H. W. Tweddle	1,344
Total			3,112

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Wm Stewart to National Oil Works, 148 barrels.
Bennett & Young to Liberty Oil Works, 1,746 bbls.
Bates & G to Commercial Oil Works, 80 barrels.
Bennett & Young to Liberty Oil Works, 665 barrels.
R B I Co to Star Refinery, 314 bbls.
J G Shaner to Pennsylvania R. R. 25 bbls.
E H Lonce to Hutchinson Oil Works, 328 bbls.
Owner to H W C Tweddle, 75 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H & Co, 132 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Kinkick & J. L, 261 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total.....393

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 11, 1871.

Mentzinger, K & Co., 586 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Foster, Brose, & Co., 44 bbls refined to Warden, Frow & Co., Philadelphia.
W. P. Kelly & Co. 677 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co., 454 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Ref. Co., 596 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
J. M. Elder, 105 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....2,863

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 red, spot, at $1 08½; May, $1 08½; No. 2 red, spot, at $1 04½; May, $1 04½. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed, spot, at 46c; No. 2 mixed, spot, at 45c. Oats firm; No. 1 white, spot, at 32c; No. 2 white, spot, at 31c. Barley firm; No. 1 spring, spot, at $1 10; No. 2 spring, spot, at $1 05. Rye firm; No. 1, spot, at 80c. Clover seed firm; prime, spot, at $5 50; May, $5 50; August, $5 50. Timothy seed firm; prime, spot, at $2 50; May, $2 50; August, $2 50. Provisions firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; clover seed, 1,000 bush; timothy seed, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; clover seed, 1,000 bush; timothy seed, 1,000 bush.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market during the week has been very uniform, and all departments of trade report an active business. All the leading articles are held in ample supply, and holders are ready and willing to meet purchasers half way in the time of bargains. Our dry goods jobbers are doing a fair business, and report that the demand from the surrounding country is greater than ever before. Flour is held firmly by millers and stores, and is hard to quote, but prices are no lower. Groceries are extremely active, and prices steady and firm. Bacon and provisions remain steady and quiet. Butter is still in excess of the demand and dull. Eggs continue plenty. Cheese, new, coming in freely. Apples scarce and higher. The local markets are well supplied. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 11, 1871.

Below will be found a report of the proceedings and state of the East Liberty market for the week ending Wednesday evening, May 10th, 1871.

Cattle.

In winding up our report last week we remarked that the Philadelphia market had been bad on the Monday previous and that buyers were not disposed to purchase any cattle unless at figures so far below those, at which cattle were held, that the prospect was that not many cattle would be sold, and that the market would be a dull one. Such, indeed, was the case; there was full 75c per hundred difference between buyers and sellers, and this was too great a difference to expect any concessions on, so few arrivals continued heavy up till and including Friday. The market all week was one of exceeding dullness, scarcely anything was sold. Most of the cattle were shipped out on first hands, in fact all that arrived excepting four loads which were sold at these yards. Any person having a knowledge of the great number of cattle that change hands here can form an idea of the state of the market when we say that we have not known of when the run was very heavy, only four loads could be sold. Our market here depends at this season of the year greatly on the condition of Philadelphia and New York markets, and as the news from those places is good or bad, the market effected more or less. This week, Monday's market at York was a good one, and the run here was light on Tuesday morning buyers from York appeared at the yards, and bought all the cattle that was on sale, some fifteen or sixteen loads. The trade was brisk and prices advanced fully ½c over last week's quotations. To-day the run has been light and the market continues as yesterday with all the cattle selling about as fast as they arrive. The market will continue good the balance of the week. The following are the quotations at which cattle are selling this week. Extra, 1,500 to 1,500 steer, 7c 25 to 7 60; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, 6c 25 to 6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 6c 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4c 50 to 5 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 00 to 5 75.

Sheep.

The demand for this class of cattle has fallen off greatly within the last few days. This, no doubt is owing to the present low prices of fat cattle, as stockers have been selling for higher prices relatively than fat cattle, and this former has caused buyers very cautious and will not purchase unless they have an almost sure thing of a good investment, and some of them are of the opinion that now is a very bad time to buy. Good stockers have been scarce and but few are coming this way, selling here from $5 00 to $5 75.

Bulls.

The arrivals of this class have fallen off, as has also the demand, but few selling and few wanted.

Fresh Cows.

Fresh cows have not been arriving in large numbers. A few are occasionally offered and mostly find ready purchasers at full prices.

We noticed at the yards to-day two jobbers from the Pittsburgh cow market making inquiry for fresh cows, but none were on sale; may be quoted from $45 to $70, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Calves.

Calves find a ready sale to our butchers here at full prices, selling readily from 6 to 8c ₩ lb.

Hogs.

In closing our report of hogs we remarked that the hog market was dull and declining, very few selling. On Friday the arrivals were fair and the bulk of these arriving heavy and well fatted. During all last week the market was declining steadily, and on Saturday evening closed with quite a number of hogs in the pens unsold, although quite a large number had been shipped out on first hands to endeavor to succeed in clearing the pens. But the arrivals continued free, and, as above noted, all week the receipts were largely in excess of the demand. On Monday and Tuesday of this week the arrivals of hogs were heavy. On Monday a great many were sold, but prices were still falling slowly and gradually, and closed and reached a point 7c lower than prices of last week, or lower than they have been at any time during the last five years. To-day the arrivals have been heavy, and hogs fell from yesterday's prices 10c, and will go lower. In fact the market may be said that on the 28th day of January hogs sold readily at $8 40 to $ 50 for the best, but since that time have been falling off, fluctuating but little, but going downward until hogs stand to-day lower than they have been for seven years past. The prospect is also for all this great and important change in the value of an article of so much consumption as pork to take place and no person to be effected by it, and of all the classes effected there is none who feel the depreciation more than a certain class of drovers who are in the habit of contracting for hogs. There is in the west to-day thousands of hogs which have been contracted for, and the probable is that this class will be the only ones to suffer greatly on the condition of Philadelphia and New York markets, and as the news from those places is good or bad, the market effected more or less. This week, Monday's market at York was a good one, and the run here was light on Tuesday morning buyers from York appeared at the yards, and bought all the cattle that was on sale, some fifteen or sixteen loads. The trade was brisk and prices advanced fully ½c over last week's quotations. To-day the run has been light and the market continues as yesterday with all the cattle selling about as fast as they arrive. The market will continue good the balance of the week. The following are the quotations at which cattle are selling this week. Extra, 1,500 to 1,500 steer, 7c 25 to 7 60; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,300, 6c 25 to 6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 6c 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50 to 5 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 00 to

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Views of the Treaty

Several Amendments Proposed—Redistribution of the Currency—The Ku-Klux Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1871.

Claims of Americans Against Spain.

The Spanish-American commission for the settlement of claims for damages to American citizens and property in Cuba, will consist of Judge Otto, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the United States, and Senor Potestad, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, on the part of Spain. Caleb Cushing will act as counsel for the United States, and James M. Carlisle in a similar capacity for Spain. The commission will meet in a few days to arrange the rules of procedure, and then probably adjourns until fall.

Provided For.

Joseph R. Lewis, ex-Associate Justice of Idaho, who lately lost his office through a forged letter of resignation, has received some satisfaction in a nomination to a similar position in the sister territory of New Mexico. His name was among those sent to the Senate yesterday.

The Ku-Klux Investigation.

The subcommittee to draw up a plan of operations for the Southern Investigating Committee, held a meeting to-day, all the members except Mr. Voorhees being present. It was agreed informally to recommend the assignment of a sub-committee of five to meet at Washington immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, and sit for the reception of such testimony on Ku-Klux outrages as may be produced. It is proposed to adopt this method tentatively, and to substitute something different if on trial it fails to give satisfaction. Unless this resolution be considered, the sub-committee will recommend the above plan to the full committee, which meets on the 17th inst., with a probability of its adoption.

Redistribution of the Currency.

It has been generally understood that in issuing bank circulation under the act of July 12, 1870, giving $54,000,000 additional currency to banks in the States having less than the proportion, the amount in excess of applications one year after the passage of the act would be distributed without regard to locality. The Comptroller of the Currency, upon a close examination of the law, decided that unless the excess over the amount applied for to July 12, 1871, shall be taken in the States having less than their proportion of bank circulation, the remainder must be held subject to the future direction of Congress.

Views of Senators on the Treaty.

The comments upon the treaty to-day among Senators are extremely conflicting. While some accord it the praise of being all that we would desire, others who have examined its details closely are of opinion that our interests are not so well provided for as was anticipated. The adverse criticism is mainly pointed at the uncertainty in which the matters in which we are immediately interested are left. On the fishery question and reciprocity features of the treaty, a prominent western Senator is of the opinion that when they become to be thoroughly understood, neither the West nor East will give them sanction. The most fault is found in the condition which the Commissioners have left the Alabama and British claims. It is stated that so far as the former are concerned, our Government and citizens have received no practical advantage, while the manner in which the final settlement is provided for is so cumbersome as to be entirely impracticable. Chief among those who are dissatisfied with the article on Britain is Senator Mr. Sumner. He states that it is too indefinite; that our Commissioners should have insisted upon such a certain class of claims, if they were to have any provision on this subject at all; that to submit them to future arbitration is entirely unnecessary, and will be productive of only trouble and complications; that the treaty should simply have contained a clause enumerating distinctly what claims of British subjects our Government was liable for, and repealing so much of the act of July 25, 1868, as would prevent these claimants from obtaining judgment in the Court of Claims. The Senators who have freely expressed their opinions have decided that when the treaty comes to be thoroughly understood a strong reaction will set in. Mr. Sumner, in his progress to amend the present treaty in several particulars, finds a precedent therefor in the action which was taken on the celebrated Naval Treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. He characterizes the Jay treaty as the most important than the one just submitted, and at the time occasioning more interest than can possibly be taken in the present treaty. Washington's Jay treaty was amended in several particulars, both before and after ratification. In the former instance the adoption of the treaty depended upon amendment, and in the latter, owing to its controversial character in the House, it was so modified by additional explanatory articles as to overcome all objections. All these amendments, both before and after ratification, were just as material as those which the Massachusetts Senator professes to make to the present treaty.

New Regulations

For the transportation of merchandise in bond were issued to-day from the Treasury. They cover twenty-four pages of documents. It is claimed at the Department that every facility which the law will admit has been extended to hasten transportation from the port of landing, and give as little trouble in the methods of transportation as a due regard for the interests of the Government will admit. One of the principal changes is that all goods transported in bond must hereafter be delivered to the Collector on arrival at their destination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1871.

THE MYSTERIOUS LEAK.

Much astonishment is expressed in official circles at the publication of the treaty in Washington in the New York *Tribune* this morning. Some official inquiry will, according to what was said by several Senators, be made as to the mystery of this publication, and also as to the means of correspondents obtaining information concerning what is in secret session. The message of the President communicating the treaty to the Senate is said to be very brief, and makes no recommendation, but merely submits it for consideration.

THE WEATHER

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has fallen very generally, with a very few exceptions, in the Rocky Mountains, the areas of high and low pressure having moved slowly south-eastward. A severe storm passed over a small part of Georgia and South Carolina during the night and another is forming in Upper Florida. The clouds which extended Wednesday evening from Delaware to Alabama, after moving southward, are now succeeded by cloudy and threatening weather, extending from Kentucky south and east. The temperature has very generally risen on the lakes and in the Western States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue falling very generally on the Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness, variable weather and light winds from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic.

THE GREAT FIZZLE.

Mace Toes the Mark—Coburn an Artful Dodger—New Battle Ground to be Announced this Morning.

ERIE, PA., May 12, 2 A. M.—The Mace and Coburn fight proved a fizzle. The boats anchored off Port Dover, Canada. Dick Hollywood, of Indianapolis, was chosen referee. At 10 o'clock the men commenced the first round. There was sparring for one hour and fifteen minutes. Mace toed the scratch; Coburn continually dodged into his corner, and would not come out except to dodge back. Coburn was not in the centre of the ring once. At a little after one o'clock the referee ordered the ring to be cleared for act, and ordered the crowd to disperse. He was supported by a body of militia, armed with breech-loaders. No blow was struck. There was a big gathering of the "fancy," and thieving and robbing was rampant. Coburn's boat, the New York, arrived about 1 A. M. The Wetona, with the Mace party, is not here. The referee is to give his decision at ten o'clock this morning, when and where the fight is to be resumed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

OPERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

TOLEDO, OHIO, May 11.—The Toledo Railroad Trustees this evening signed the contract under which a road will be built from this city, via Tiffin, to Mansfield, where it is to connect with and form part of the line of the Pennsylvania Central Road, which company is to iron, stock and run it. The arrangement has for many months been under negotiations, and this result is regarded as highly important to Toledo in furnishing a new eastern connection and more direct facilities for the receipt of coal. The work is to be completed within eighteen months.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—River thirty-seven feet, with sixty-five feet inches in the channel. Departed—R. C. Gray, Arkansas river.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Cloudy and quite cool. River rose a foot; Arkansas river rising. Arrived—Walk, White river. Departed—Nightingale Arkansas river; Groesbeck, Edinburgh, Cincinnati; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; City of Chester, St. Louis; Indiana, Louisville; Cowan, Pittsburgh.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Arrived—Bee and barges and Richmond, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville; Arkansas, St. Louis.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 11.—Port List: Olive Branch, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 5 A. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Susie Silver, Louisville to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Little Rock, Fort Smith to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Glasgow, Arkansas river to Louisville, 6 P. M.; Mary Miller, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 P. M. River stationary. Cloudy; mercury 62.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 11.—Weather cloudy and warm, with a light rain about noon. River risen thirty inches. Port list: Departed—Ben Lee, 5 P. M.; Memphis, 9 A. M.; G. W. Thomas, 5 P. M. Down—Rowling Creek packet, 5 A. M.; Wm. Brown and Thomas Fry, 8 A. M.; Tarascon, 1 A. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M., and Virginia, all with fair trips. Business very dull. Two packets are announced for the Wabash to-morrow.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Arrived—Mollie McPike, Davesport; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Kansas city; Belle Lee, New Orleans; Mary McDonald. Departed—Dubuque, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Mountaineer, Kansas City. River rising fast. Weather clear and pleasant. The Upper Mississippi has come to a stand at St. Paul. A dispatch from Fort Benton says the prospect for more water is greater than for four years past.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The river has risen twelve inches the past twenty-four hours, with ten feet ten inches in the chute. Twelve feet ten inches in the canal, nine feet ten inches on the rocks, and seventy-eight feet under the bridge. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—Kate Robinson, St. Louis; C. H. Church and Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Nick. Longworth, New Orleans; Minnesota, Memphis. Departed —Kate Robinson, Minnesota, Nick. Longworth, Cincinnati; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis; C. B. Church, New Orleans. A large arrival of coal is expected. Two steamtows are going over the falls to-day for the South. The Camelia laid up for repairs.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Cattle dull and closed at about 1/2c decline from last week's prices; inferior and medium to good range, the quality averaging better than last week's; best on sale to-day 6 1/2@6 3/4c; first quality 6@6 1/2c; medium 4 1/2@5 1/2c; inferior and ordinary 4 1/2@4 3/4c; receipts 894; sales 894. Hogs dull and lower; prices 1/2c under the decline; demand; quoted at 7 1/2@8 1/2c; receipts 4,775. Sheep—supply larger than for some weeks past, and prices drooping; tendency; we quote fair to good 6@6 1/2c; good to extra 5 1/2@6 1/2c; receipts 3,238.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 11.—The receipts so far sum up this week 425 cars, against 464 last week. The market opened quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, but weakened towards the close. Sales 465 Missouri steers averaging 1,196@1,486 lbs at 8@8 1/2c; 60 drovers of 1,173 lbs at 8c; 1,266@1,486 lbs at 8@8 1/2c; 45 stillers of 1,173 lbs at 8c; 60 bulls averaging 1,414 lbs at 5 1/2; Michigan steers averaging 1,107 lbs at 6 1/2@6 3/4; Illinois steers averaging 1,120 lbs at 6 1/2; and 200 averaging 1,115@1,350 at 6 3/4@7c. Sheep are falling off in prices and trade is unusually dull and heavy. The sales were entirely at 7c, about 600 of which were reshipped. 894 averaging 77@81 lbs at 6 1/4@6 3/4c; and reshipped 894 averaging 77@81 lbs at 6 1/4@6 3/4c. Hogs dull; sales 932 averaging 229@252 lbs at 8 1/2@8 3/4c.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Vanvres Taken and Retaken.

The Woman Persecution Case—Proceedings of Parliament—Franco-German Treaty Abrogated—The Insurrection in Algeria, &c., &c.

Vanvres Taken and Retaken.

PARIS, May 11, Evening.—Fort Vanvres was captured last night by the Versailles troops, and was held a short time when it was recaptured by the Communist forces. There has been desperate fighting there to-day. The fort is in a very dilapidated condition, and the forces of the Commune were obliged to evacuate. The government troops made daring attacks on Neuilly and Asnieres.

The Rappel says Gen. Charelle commands the troops in the Bois de Boulogne. Gen. Rossel has not gone to Versailles, as has been reported, but remains outside Paris, ready to give his assistance to the revolution.

Thiers Demands and Receives a Vote of Confidence.

VERSAILLES, May 11.—In the Assembly to-day M. Thiers announced the signing of a definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany. He stated that no alleviation of the conditions imposed by the treaty could be obtained. Upon a member of the Assembly asking for an explanation of the recent interview with delegates from Bordeaux, Thiers answered in a spirited manner, and demanded a vote of confidence. After much excitement in the chamber a vote was taken, and Thiers was sustained by 495 to 99.

A Celebrated Case.

LONDON, May 11.—It is thought that the trial of Bottom and Park, two of the men implicated in the Tichborne personation affair last summer, will fail at the present time, as the sittings of the Court will expire at midnight Saturday, and there are yet numerous witnesses to be examined. The proceedings will have to be commenced, probably, *de novo* some months hence.

Parliament.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Monsell, Postmaster General, expressed his inability to explain why the Cunard Steamship Company declines to bring the American mails. The army regulation bill was defeated at length. In the House of Lords, in reply to a question from the Opposition, Earl Granville declined to state whether the English claims on the United States would be adjudicated in England.

Franco-German Commercial Treaty Abrogated.

LONDON, May 11.—The treaty of peace just concluded at Frankfort abrogates the commercial treaty between France and Germany, and gives to Prussia control of the railways in the ceded territory, in contravention of the deduction from the indemnity of three hundred and twenty millions of francs. One of the clauses of the treaty provides for the acquisition by Prussia of the railway from Thionville to Luxemburg.

The Insurrection in Algeria.

VERSAILLES, May 11.—Important news has been received from Algeria, where the condition of affairs has decidedly improved. The Arab insurrection has been defeated in an engagement, in which their leader, Killife Mokrani, was killed.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

McDonald Cheek, who killed Thomas Harrison, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, last year, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will be hanged.

The planters around Memphis have commenced replanting their cotton and corn, the first put in having been killed by the cold weather, hailstones, etc.

The Fulman palace car manufactory at Detroit was burned yesterday. Loss $48,000; insurance $20,000.

The Irish patriots, O'Donovan Rossa and General Rourke, were enthusiastically received at Springfield, Ill., yesterday.

Five employees of the postoffice at St. Louis have been dismissed for political reasons.

The Southern Baptist Convention met at St. Louis yesterday in the Third Baptist Church. Several hundred delegates, representing fourteen States, were present. P. H. Well, of Georgia, was re-elected President, and E. Calvin Williams and Truman S. Stanley, Secretaries.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic held its final session in Boston yesterday. Gen. Lippincott, in behalf of the Department of Illinois, nominated Gen. Burnside for Grand Commander. The nomination was received with acclamation, and Burnside was unanimously elected amid great enthusiasm. Gen. Logan privately expressed himself heartily in accord with the choice of the convention. Gen. Burnside was informed of his election, and soon appeared, accepting the honor in a graceful speech. The remaining offices were filled as follows: Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Lewis A. Wagner, of Pennsylvania; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Col. Amos G. California; Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. Samuel A. Greene, Boston; Chaplain, Rev. Conder, Ohio. The convention then adjourned to meet in Cleveland next year.

At Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday, in the United States Court, the case of Stricker *vs.* Peter Miller was disposed of. It involved the title and possession of the so-called Des Moines river lands. Miller was an occupant of some of these lands, adjudged to belong to the Des Moines Navigation Company. Last winter he was forcibly ejected by the United States Marshal and his force. Subsequently he was brought before the Court to-day and fined five hundred dollars for contempt. It is expected, though, that should he surrender the land in twenty days the fine would be remitted; if not, he should, after the twenty days, be imprisoned until the fine is paid. This is a decision of great moment, as there are several hundred persons whose cases are identical with Miller's.

Miss Phœbe Cousins, who was graduated by the law school, at Washington University, St. Louis, last week, was the recipient of a complimentary banquet given her by Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Wislizenus. Their residence last night. The directors and law faculty of the University, and several of the most distinguished gentlemen of St. Louis, were present. Miss Cousins acknowledged the compliment in a very graceful and eloquent address, and speeches were made by ex-Senator Jno. R. Henderson, ex-Lieutenant Governor Stewart, Judge Wm. V. Rober and Todd, George M. Steuart, Dean of the law faculty, Prof. Hager, Prof. Geology; Prof. Riley, State Entomologist; Dr. Walker and others. Miss Cousins will assume the practice of law in a short time. Five cases have already been placed in her charge.

During the term of Thomas C. Fletcher as Governor of Missouri he employed General John B. Gray to prosecute claims of the State against the General Government for money expended in raising and equipping troops for service during the rebellion. General Gray collected over $6,000,000 from the Government and retained one and a half per cent. as his fee for his services, amounting to $90,000. During Governor McClurg's term Attorney General Wingate brought suit against General Gray to recover this fee, upon the grounds that Governor Fletcher had no legal right to employ such an agent, and if he had, General Gray had no authority to retain money belonging to the State as fees. The case came up in the Circuit Court at St. Louis yesterday before Judge Lindey, and under instructions from Court the jury returned a verdict for the State for the full amount claimed, with interest added, making in all $113,157. An appeal to the Supreme Court will probably be taken.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hydraulic Cement—Akron Sewer Pipe Co., Allegheny.
Chemical Opera House—Octoroon.
Dwelling to Rent—D. S. Robinson.
Notice—J. B. Finley.
To Butchers and Stock Dealers—O. H. Allerton.
Offices for Rent—J. B. Campbell.
Great Sale Hats and Hoods—Hacke.
Executor's Notice—C. Arbuthnot.
Clothing—Gray & Logan.
Situation Wanted—at this office.
Proposals—Thomas Steel.
Wooden Mill for Sale—A. Leggato.
Room Wanted—H. M., Commercial office.
County Commissioners—Joseph Dilworth.
For Mayor—Joseph Leibler.
To Watchers and Stock Dealers—O. H. Allerton.
Offices for Rent—J. B. Campbell.
Great Sale Hats and Hoods—Hacke.
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For Mayor—Joseph Leibler.
Steamboat and Barge Building—Schoonmaker, Faber & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Offices for Rent—W. N. Howard.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Land and Block Tin Pipe, &c.—Bailey, Farrell & Co.
Machinery for Sale—M. B. Cochran.
Steam Heating—Craig Brothers.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Steam Mill for Sale—James E. Scobey, Green Hill, Tenn.
Caution—Simon Johnston.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Concerts & Dipsey's Minstrels.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Foreign Wines—G. Wm. Soine, Baltimore, Md.
Commission Merchant—Daniel Wall ace
Important Notice—Mrs. Jordan and Davisson.
Ready Made Clothing—Straw & Tutell.

List of Unmailable Letters, May 11.

Guirfin L., Allegheny, Pa.....3
McCoy Anna M., Baltimore, Md.....3

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of Wilson *vs.* Wilson's administratrix, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $229 97.

McCune & Bro. *vs.* R. C. Howard, action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $169 75.

Hippley & Beckert *vs.* Day et al., action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $124 80.

Joseph Dulles *vs.* A. Ross, action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $523 13.

John Little, Jr., et ux. *vs.* M. B. Brown, an appeal from justices docket. Verdict for defendant, and the jury find that there is $275 due defendant from plaintiff for rent which is yet unpaid.

John Feiht *vs.* James Cahoun, action on book account.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of Spencer, McKay & Co. *vs.* J. S. Norminton. Action on book account. On trial.

In the case of Alpert *vs.* Abler & Rhabe, judgment of non-suit was entered.

In the case of Mary Ann Matter *vs.* Jacob Matter, petition in divorce. Decree granted.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

66. Richler *vs.* Ewing & Schnelbach.
67. Buckhorne *vs.* Richards.
68. Hill *vs.* Clark & Boolittle.
69. Fairman & Sampson *vs.* McAfoos.
70. Scheetz *vs.* Scheetz.
74. McDowell *vs.* Frick.
75. Liscomb & Foster *vs.* Hague.
76. Chantler *vs.* Trower.
77. Wilkins *vs.* Hillwid.
78. Slipper *vs.* Ketterlo.
80. Lampe *vs.* Howard.
82. Blackmore *vs.* Pate.
84. Toerge *vs.* Knoeble.
85. Connoly *vs.* Connoly.
86. Reineman *vs.* Fans.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Foster & Co. *vs.* Coleman, reported on trial before Judge Hampton, and that of Pope *vs.* Oliver, on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, were referred, and had not been concluded when the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

129. Hampton for use *vs.* McDonald.
249. Richter *vs.* Wagner.
181. Com. for use *vs.* Bernard Gray.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and McKennan.

The case of Stitt *vs.* Huidekoper, previously reported, was resumed, and occupied the attention of the Court all day.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. w

THE LICENSE BOARD.

A Short Session—Licenses Granted and Refused—Two Licenses "Refused" by Mistake, and Recalled by Permission of the Court.

The License Board were in session about an hour yesterday morning, and heard some ten or twelve applications on the old lists. They also rendered decisions in the following cases:

APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

Pittsburgh—Marshall, Bros. & Co., First ward; Wm. Pollock, First ward; Andrew Hopkins, Fifth ward; C. J. McGann, Fifth ward; Henry Colvers, Fifth ward; C. & J. Malone, Seventh ward; Daniel McBride, Eleventh ward; Martin Fialley, Twenty-third ward.

Allegheny—Gottlelb Faas, Fourth ward; John Bender, Fourth ward; Thomas Burger, Fourth ward, Boroughs and Townships—E. Eichenlaub, Etna; Robert Reed, West Elizabeth; F. S. Hoyl, St. Clair borough; Franz Zeitel, Birmingham; Louis Raibble, Birmingham; Ed. Schulz, South Pittsburgh; Henry Grettler, Indiana township.

REFUSED.

The Board announced that the following applications had been refused: E. Bechtold, First ward, Allegheny; Michael F. Lynch, Second ward, Allegheny; George Powley, Union borough.

"REFUSED" CASES RECALLED.

The Board instructed the Clerk to transmit the following paper to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The undersigned Commissioners of Allegheny county, acting as Board of Licensers, respectfully represent that the application of Thomas Dugan, of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, and Andrew Moss, of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, were returned by said Board marked "refused;" that the said endorsements were made by mistake, and respectfully ask that the Court grant an order directing the Clerk of said Board to return the papers in these cases, so that the same can be reheard and finally acted upon by said Board.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
W. H. MCGEE.

The paper was presented and the Court made the order as requested. The applications are now in the hands of the Board for final action.

THE ELEVENTH LIST.

The Board will meet this morning at ten o'clock, and proceed to hear the applications on the Eleventh List, embracing some sixty cases.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Fire Commissioners have purchased 1,000 feet of new hose.

WM. GETTAU gave bail yesterday for a hearing on Saturday, before Mayor Brush, on a charge of surety of the peace.

ALDERMAN LOGAN yesterday morning lodged a commitment against Johnny Newell, for assault and battery, preferred by Frank Cramer.

A GREAT deal of vegetable stuff comes in on the Connellsville Railroad now. Seventy-five yesterday in car load of strawberries was received.

JNO. ELLEWEIN, residing in Hoeveller's court, died suddenly, on Tuesday evening, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Alderman Morrow held an inquest.

LIEUT. COL. H. B. HAYS has been appointed Inspector General of the Eighteenth Division National Guards.

THE Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mary Ann Matter from Jacob Matter.

WE learn that about the 15th of the month night express trains will be placed upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

HENRY THOMAS gave bail to Mayor Brush yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Isaac Reed, a colored man.

THE horse stolen from the stable of W. J. Dick, at Mansfield, on Tuesday morning, was found on the road several miles beyond Mansfield yesterday morning. No clue to the thief.

THE profits of the Young Men's Library Association theatre party last night were $2,500, the most handsome ever known, the amount being about $2,500.

AMELIA FORTZ, a little girl residing on Elm street, was severely scalded yesterday morning by the upsetting of a basin of hot water. Her injuries are dangerous.

THOMAS COLLINS and Martin Smith, tried and convicted at Pittsburgh for violation of the revenue law, and sentenced to six months imprisonment each in the Venango jail, were removed thither yesterday.

JOSEPH HART, charged before Mayor Brush with threatening to shoot Hev. Alfred Cauldwell, if he appeared against him in the suit for $5,000, and would prevent these claimants from obtaining judgment in the Court of Claims. The Senators who have freely expressed their opinions have decided that when the treaty comes to be thoroughly understood a strong reaction will set in. Mr. Sumner, in his progress to amend the present treaty in several particulars, finds a precedent therefor in the action which was taken on the celebrated Naval Treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. He characterizes the Jay treaty as the most important than the one just submitted, and at the time occasioning more interest than can possibly be taken in the present treaty. Washington's Jay treaty was amended in several particulars, both before and after ratification. In the former instance the adoption of the treaty depended upon amendment, and in the latter, owing to its controversial character in the House, it was so modified by additional explanatory articles as to overcome all objections. All these amendments, both before and after ratification, were just as material as those which the Massachusetts Senator professes to make to the present treaty.

New Regulations

For the transportation of merchandise in bond were issued to-day from the Treasury. They cover twenty-four pages of documents. It is claimed at the Department that every facility which the law will admit has been extended to hasten transportation from the port of landing, and give as little trouble in the methods of transportation as a due regard for the interests of the Government will admit. One of the principal changes is that all goods transported in bond must hereafter be delivered to the Collector on arrival at their destination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1871.

THE MYSTERIOUS LEAK.

Much astonishment is expressed in official circles at the publication of the treaty in Washington in the New York *Tribune* this morning. Some official inquiry will, according to what was said by several Senators, be made as to the mystery of this publication, and also as to the means of correspondents obtaining information concerning what is in secret session. The message of the President communicating the treaty to the Senate is said to be very brief, and makes no recommendation, but merely submits it for consideration.

THE WEATHER

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has fallen very generally, with a very few exceptions, in the Rocky Mountains, the areas of high and low pressure having moved slowly south-eastward. A severe storm passed over a small part of Georgia and South Carolina during the night and another is forming in Upper Florida. The clouds which extended Wednesday evening from Delaware to Alabama, after moving southward, are now succeeded by cloudy and threatening weather, extending from Kentucky south and east. The temperature has very generally risen on the lakes and in the Western States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue falling very generally on the Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness, variable weather and light winds from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic.

THE GREAT FIZZLE.

Mace Toes the Mark—Coburn an Artful Dodger—New Battle Ground to be Announced this Morning.

ERIE, PA., May 12, 2 A. M.—The Mace and Coburn fight proved a fizzle. The boats anchored off Port Dover, Canada. Dick Hollywood, of Indianapolis, was chosen referee. At 10 o'clock the men commenced the first round. There was sparring for one hour and fifteen minutes. Mace toed the scratch; Coburn continually dodged into his corner, and would not come out except to dodge back. Coburn was not in the centre of the ring once. At a little after one o'clock the referee ordered the ring to be cleared for act, and ordered the crowd to disperse. He was supported by a body of militia, armed with breech-loaders. No blow was struck. There was a big gathering of the "fancy," and thieving and robbing was rampant. Coburn's boat, the New York, arrived about 1 A. M. The Wetona, with the Mace party, is not here. The referee is to give his decision at ten o'clock this morning, when and where the fight is to be resumed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

OPERATIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

TOLEDO, OHIO, May 11.—The Toledo Railroad Trustees this evening signed the contract under which a road will be built from this city, via Tiffin, to Mansfield, where it is to connect with and form part of the line of the Pennsylvania Central Road, which company is to iron, stock and run it. The arrangement has for many months been under negotiations, and this result is regarded as highly important to Toledo in furnishing a new eastern connection and more direct facilities for the receipt of coal. The work is to be completed within eighteen months.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—River thirty-seven feet, with sixty-five feet inches in the channel. Departed—R. C. Gray, Arkansas river.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Cloudy and quite cool. River rose a foot; Arkansas river rising. Arrived—Walk, White river. Departed—Nightingale Arkansas river; Groesbeck, Edinburgh, Cincinnati; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; City of Chester, St. Louis; Indiana, Louisville; Cowan, Pittsburgh.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Arrived—Bee and barges and Richmond, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville; Arkansas, St. Louis.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 11.—Port List: Olive Branch, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Tyrone, Nashville packet, 5 A. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Susie Silver, Louisville to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Little Rock, Fort Smith to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Glasgow, Arkansas river to Louisville, 6 P. M.; Mary Miller, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 P. M. River stationary. Cloudy; mercury 62.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 11.—Weather cloudy and warm, with a light rain about noon. River risen thirty inches. Port list: Departed—Ben Lee, 5 P. M.; Memphis, 9 A. M.; G. W. Thomas, 5 P. M. Down—Rowling Creek packet, 5 A. M.; Wm. Brown and Thomas Fry, 8 A. M.; Tarascon, 1 A. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M., and Virginia, all with fair trips. Business very dull. Two packets are announced for the Wabash to-morrow.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Arrived—Mollie McPike, Davesport; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Kansas city; Belle Lee, New Orleans; Mary McDonald. Departed—Dubuque, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Mountaineer, Kansas City. River rising fast. Weather clear and pleasant. The Upper Mississippi has come to a stand at St. Paul. A dispatch from Fort Benton says the prospect for more water is greater than for four years past.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The river has risen twelve inches the past twenty-four hours, with ten feet ten inches in the chute. Twelve feet ten inches in the canal, nine feet ten inches on the rocks, and seventy-eight feet under the bridge. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—Kate Robinson, St. Louis; C. H. Church and Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Nick. Longworth, New Orleans; Minnesota, Memphis. Departed —Kate Robinson, Minnesota, Nick. Longworth, Cincinnati; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis; C. B. Church, New Orleans. A large arrival of coal is expected. Two steamtows are going over the falls to-day for the South. The Camelia laid up for repairs.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Cattle dull and closed at about 1/2c decline from last week's prices; inferior and medium to good range, the quality averaging better than last week's; best on sale to-day 6 1/2@6 3/4c; first quality 6@6 1/2c; medium 4 1/2@5 1/2c; inferior and ordinary 4 1/2@4 3/4c; receipts 894; sales 894. Hogs dull and lower; prices 1/2c under the decline; demand; quoted at 7 1/2@8 1/2c; receipts 4,775. Sheep—supply larger than for some weeks past, and prices drooping; tendency; we quote fair to good 6@6 1/2c; good to extra 5 1/2@6 1/2c; receipts 3,238.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 11.—The receipts so far sum up this week 425 cars, against 464 last week. The market opened quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, but weakened towards the close. Sales 465 Missouri steers averaging 1,196@1,486 lbs at 8@8 1/2c; 60 drovers of 1,173 lbs at 8c; 1,266@1,486 lbs at 8@8 1/2c; 45 stillers of 1,173 lbs at 8c; 60 bulls averaging 1,414 lbs at 5 1/2; Michigan steers averaging 1,107 lbs at 6 1/2@6 3/4; Illinois steers averaging 1,120 lbs at 6 1/2; and 200 averaging 1,115@1,350 at 6 3/4@7c. Sheep are falling off in prices and trade is unusually dull and heavy. The sales were entirely at 7c, about 600 of which were reshipped. 894 averaging 77@81 lbs at 6 1/4@6 3/4c; and reshipped 894 averaging 77@81 lbs at 6 1/4@6 3/4c. Hogs dull; sales 932 averaging 229@252 lbs at 8 1/2@8 3/4c.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Joseph Liebler, the popular and well known trunk manufacturer, has at the solicitations of his many friends consented to offer himself as an independent candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Liebler has been strictly honorable in his dealings with the public, is a live and energetic man, enterprising and liberal in his views, and will probably give the best of satisfaction should he succeed in securing the position.

SHAFFER'S BAZARD.

To have an old vehicle about which is in constant need of repair, is now a question which Messrs. McKelvy & Co. are ready to solve. The convincing proofs which this house can illustrate to any sensible person, and they will show to them that they are paying out more money to keep up an old and out of style wagon, phaeton or buggy in repair in a short time, than it would require to buy a new one from their manufactory. The cash purchases of McKelvy & Co. have given them the monopoly of the business, and hence they intend to give the trade the benefit of the same in furnishing a first-class, stylish and durable wagon at the very lowest of prices.

THE NOBILITY OF EUROPE

Wear Milton gold jewelry, sold at No. 27½ Sixth street.

THE KING OF TRUNK MANUFACTURERS, MR. JOSEPH LIEBLER.

That he is. To convince that it is a fact, and "facts are stubborn things," will only be necessary to drop into his store, 104 Wood street, and notice the arrivals and sales that are constantly taking place. And this is the man, and a man he is, that now offers his name, at the solicitation of his many friends, as a candidate for Mayor.

ASK YOUR GROCERS

For Fusi Yama tea. Take none other. Headquarters at 140 Smithfield street.

THE ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES

Exchange salutations at No. 27½ Sixth street.

THEY DO SAY

That Joseph Liebler would fill the position of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh to the infinite satisf